Come Quickly

If you want to purchase one of

wonderful bargains in the way of an all-wool Cheviot

Satin-lined

ridiculously low price of

OLO.UU

It is not often you can buy a garment like one of these under \$20.

Fall in line quickly if you want one.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE

TARIFF OF THE TRAINS. Verily, the days of cheap railroad fares are these days. All of the roads, ours included, have been and are now offering the public cheap mates to expositions, fairs, conventions, to visit statesmen, etc. This is play. These are little pleasure tours.

Here is a list of cheap trips that are business and

We offer, every day, all points in California, Oregon and Washington Territory at the lowest one-way and round-trip rates ever offered, via the shortest and

Cincinnati and return. every day, including admission to Exposition or "Fall of Babylon," \$3.80.

Our harvest excursions, Oct. 9 and 23, throw open at one-half rates Kansas, eastern Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota. In these States and Territories are free homesteads; improved farms that can be had at about the rate of five acres for what one acre is worth in Indiana. The laud West is better than in Indiana.

A special cheap rate to Montana. No new country offers so many inducements as Montana—good land, plenty of coal, timber and water, gold, silver, copper and iron. You can get round-trip tickets for \$36.

Oct. 2, 9 and 23, Richmond, Va., and return, \$15. If you want to see the new South go to the Tobacco Exposition at Richmond.

CINCINNATI DIVISION. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. Depart 3:55am 3:45pm Arrive......11:50am 10:50pm

Arrive...........3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars. and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

"LEWIS, THE LIGHT."

An Eccentric Crank Tries To Run Opposition to Talmage in His Own Tabernacle.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 .- Lewis Greenslade, who

has made himself prominent in Brooklyn by his queer actions, and who has several times been charged with disturbing the meetings of the Salvation Army, visited the Brooklyn Tabernacle, at the morning service, yesterday. He is known as "Lewis, the Light," and is a crank on religious matters. He claims that his desire is to kill King Death and shine as the apostle of light, hence he has taken the name of "Lewis, the Light." He managed to get into the building and occupied a seat in the gallery on the right side of the church and quite near the platform. He behaved himself until Dr. Talmage gave out the hymn, just before the sermon was to be preached. This was the time for the crank to do his work, and while everyone was seated he arose and took off his overcoat. displaying a light suit of bathing clothes, similar to the uniform worn by the Brooklyn base-ball club. On the front of the white shirt he wore a red flannel liver pad, teu into the shape of a heart. Dr. Talmage saw the man, but did not appear to notice him, as he did not want to disturb the congregation. He gave Mr. John Wood, the treasurer of the church, the cue and Mr. Wood went into tue gallery and quietly asked "Lewis the Light" to put on his overcoat, so as not to create any disturbance. The crank refused to put on his coat, claiming that if he did it would hide from sight his large red heart. Mr. Wood then notified special policeman Dubey, who is engaged to protect the congregation from annoyance. The special policeman told "Lewis, the Light," to put on his coat and get out. When the man refused, the policeman said he would place him under arrest. This was sufficient, and "Lewis, the Light," said he would get out without making a noise if the policeman would not arrest him. This was promised, and as Dr. Talmage commenced his sermon on the "Lord's Chariot," the crank made his exit from the building. On his way down the aisle he distributed small cards on which were printed his

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

ideas of Christianity.

WENONA, Ill., Oct. 1 .- It has just been learned that a fiendish attempt to wreck a heavily-loaded excursion train was made on the Dwight branch of the Chicago & Alton road last Wednesday night, between Wenona and Lacon. Kerosene was poured on the ties and stringers of a all set on fire. It was discovered by the engineer just in time to avoid another Chatsworth

St. Louis and Return, \$3. VIA THE POPULAR BEE-LINE RY. For particulars call on agents Bee-line, No. 2 Bates House, Union Depot and 138; S. Illinois

WHEN INDICATIONS.

TUESDAY-Fair weather; cooler.

An embroidered or fancy plaited night shirt is now considered an essential feature of a wardrobe. Some of the new designs have bosoms traced with vines and clusters in raised silk. These shirts cost from \$6 to \$10 each. They might be said to come high.

We have them that come lower. We can furnish you a night shirt at bottom

Same as to undershirts. Likewise as to flannel shirts.

Similarly with white shirts, open front or back, laundried or unlaundried.

In short and in long, when it comes to Shirts we lead the market, as in everything

Fall Overcoat THE WHEN

HUTCHINSON'S WHEAT DEAL.

The Chicago Board Showed Great Excitement Yesterday, and Two Failures Occurred.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.-The excitement on 'Change over the September deal in wheat ceased on Saturday, only to be resumed this morning. What e defaulting shorts in September wheat would do, and what course Hutchipson would pursue, were the uppermost thoughts in the minds of all. It was learned through the delivery clerks that about 750,000 bushels of October wheat passed around on the floor, and over half of this was credited to Hutchinson. The general belief was that he was letting go of October pretty freely in order to ease the situation. It did not ease. When the opening bell tapped at 10:30 another wild scene occurred in the wheat pit. The volume of trading was enormous. The failures of Frank Clifton & Co. and S. C. Orr only added to the excitement on the floor. It was about 11 A. M. when the news of the failures became generally known. At this time the crowd lost their heads because of heavy coverings in December wheat. There was a perfect craze to buy. The advance for thirty minutes was most remarkable, and there is no telling where it would have ceased had not Hutchinson eased the market by liberal selling. The advance in lard was due to the buying in of Clifton's shorts. After a temporary bulge the market again reacted, and then started in on a bulge that was even more sensational than the one that went before, Wild rumors went around that some big firm was in trouble, but there was no one who dared mention names. Mr. S. C. Orr says his liabilities are about \$50,000; that his suspension is due to failure on the part of some of his customers to respond to calls for margins, and that he will be able to resume business in a day or two. None of the members of the firm of Chifton & Co. were to be seen. From Clifton's friends on the floor it was learned that he was short about 50,000 bushels of September wheat, and that he was also short on October lard. It was believed that all of his losses were due to Hutchinson, though it was also said that he had large amounts of money up in the shape of marrius which could not be made available to apply on his indebtedness.

CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.

Republicans Lose Nothing and Make Some Large and Important Gains.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 1 .- The little town elections which took place throughout Connecticut to-day are of no general interest except as indicating the political drift. The Republicans have for years controlled a majority of the towns, and the returns from one-third of the State show that they have not lost by to-day's elections. The city of South Norwalk, heretofore largely Democratic, elects a Republican mayor. The Democratic majority in Meriden has dropped from 500 last year to 80. The result in Hartford is substantially the same as last year, the Republicens electing two selectmen and the Democrats three.

SOUTHERN TOLERATION.

Rotten Eggs Thrown at Senator Blair by Members of Virginia's First Families.

STAUNTON, Va., Oct. 1 .- While United States Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, was addressing a Republican meeting at Charlottesville, to-day, upon the tariff question, a man in the audience threw four rotten eggs at him. Great excitement followed and the perpetrator of the outrage was arrested. The Senator made a dignified reference to the indignity offered him and proceeded with his speech. The citizens generally de-

Collision Between Italians and Soldiers. SHERBROOKE, Que., Oct. 1 .- There was another collision between the Italians and soldiers at Hall's stream bridge, early yesterday morning. Three of the Italians were badly wounded, and one of the soldiers was seriously cut by a stone. Five companies of the Fifth regiment, under Captain Kelly, were on duty. At 2 A. M. the alarm was given that 150 rioters were again at work on the trestle. Companies were quickly formed, and orders were given to load with pall. Captain Kelly commanded the Italians to leave the neighborhood, and was answered with yells and a shower of missiles. He was struck by a stone, and ordered company No. 1 to fire into the rioters. The volley was given raggedly, many of the men hesitating before shooting point blank at the crowd, less than a hundred yards away. A shower of stones, mingled with revolver shots, were returned. Captain Kelly then ordered the whole command to charge the Italians with fixed bayonets. They did so, but when they arrived where the rioters had been they found only three men lying on the ground, groaning and crying for help. Their companions went helter-skelter through the woods. The wounded men were carried back to the sheds, where a surgeon found that one had his left forearm shattered by a ball, another a flesh wound in the thigh, and the third a comminuted fracture of the right arm. They were taken to Cookshire under arrest.

Hattle Flack's Repentance. Sr. Louis, Oct. 1 .- Hattie Flack, the nineteenyear old daughter of Charles Flack, of the St. Louis commission firm of Shriner & Flack, who married a mulatto named Pres Sams, the hired man on her father's farm, near Jacksonville, Ill., is at home again. She was brought to St. Louis and turned over to her parents by Deputy Sheriff McCoy, of Jacksonville, who found her near Moscow, Ky. Sams fled and escaped lynching. It transpires that the negro was a married man when he induced Miss Flack to wed him. The. girl now bitterly repents her folly.

Chesapeake & Ohio Reorganzation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- A special to the Post from Richmond, Va., says a decree having been entered granting a dismissal of the proceedings originally brought by C. P. Huntington to foreclose his mortgage on the Chesapeake & Ohio, President Ingalls to-day prepared a letter to be [issued to-morrow, reorganizing Treasurer is changed from New York to Richmond. Gen. Passenger Agent Fuller will move his headquarters temporarily from Louisville to Richmond, but will soon go to Cincinnati.

A Sore Throat or Cough If suffered to progress, often results in an in-curable throat or lung trouble. Brown's Bronchial Troches give instant relief.

THE BENET-ENDICOTT ORDER

Mr. Hale Presents the Matter in the Senate and an Inquiry Will Follow.

Mr. Cockrell Is the Only Member on the Democratic Side Inclined to Support the War Against Women and Children.

The Order Will Be Taken Up To-Day, and an Exciting Discussion Is Expected.

Convincing Indications that the Democratic Party and the Mormon Church Are Working in Harmony-Washington Notes.

THE BENET CIRCULAR.

It Is Presented in the Senate and a Resolution of Inquiry Offered. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, Oct. 1 .- During the morning hour in the Senate, to-day, Senator Hale took the initiative step in bringing about an investigation into the Benet confidential order which was exposed by the Journal on Saturday last. He offered a preamble reciting the full text of the circular and inquiring of the Secretary of War whether the necessities of the department required that the order should be issued, and why it was marked "confidential." The object of this resolution is twofold; first the intention is to secure from Secretary Endicott the loca. tion of responsibility for the conception of the document, and secondly to secure an authoritative version as to the object of the order. After the preamble and resolution were read by the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Hale, who is chairman of the committee investigating violations of the civil-service law, submitted some observations. He corroborated all the statements made by the Journal correspondent as to his (Mr. Hale's) first impression when presented with the original copy of the Benet circular, stating that he was astounded, and that he instantly declared it could not be true that any federal officer, and especially one connected with the army, would issue such an outrageous document. He said that he could not believe the military arm of the government would be prostituted to political purposes, and especially that positions occupied by women and children, widows and orphans of Union soldiers, should be taken for Democratic voters. He declared, however, that there could now be no doubt whatever that the order was issued by General Benet, and that it was sanctioned, if not directed, by the Secretary of War. He then sent to the secretary's desk and bad read General Benet's statement of the circumstances under which the order was issued, which was published in last Saturday's Journal. Following this he had the secretary of the Senate read the letter published in the Journal from Rock Island, reciting some of the discharges made of women and children under the order. Senator Hale grew eloquent as he proceeded to score the administration, which was so basely partisan and selfish, an administration which, for the purpose of securing its continuance, would go down into the workshops of the government and turn out poor widows and children of soldiers and sailors who had lost their lives for the Union. Every Senator on the floor gave him the closest attention. The Republicans were aroused to indignation beyond measure and the Democrats squirmed uncomfortably in their seats. None of the latter, however, had the bardihood to look up during Senator Hale's speech except Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, who is described in the annals of the Confederacy as "a dashing officer and a brave defender of the South and secession." Senators Cullom, Chandler, Manderson and other Republicans were on the point of asking the President of the Senate for recognition for the purpose of continuing the denunciation of the Benet order, when Senator Hale sat down, but Senator Cockrell arose and announced that he would object to any further consideration of the subject; under the rules of the Senate resolutions of this kind must lay over one day on the President's table before action could be taken; to-morrow he proposed to submit some observations on this subject, and he intimated broadly that he not only proposed to justify the issuance of the order but to "show that this order should have been promulgated before it was, and that every position within the federal government belonged to the party in power." The Republican Senators named, in one voice, declare the Benet order the most diabolical political proceeding ever instituted, and there is no doubt that they will make the debate upon the merits of Senator Hale's resolution exceedingly lively for the Democratic side of the Senate, Secretary Endi-

cott, and the administration generally. General Benet is but a cat's-paw in this affair. The prospects are that there will be considerable debate on the resolution before it is finally adopted. Senator Hale says that he proposes to have a thorough investigation of the circumstances under which the order was issued, the aim of it, and its operation. Senator Cullom believes that there have been wholesale dismissals of ex-Union soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans, in arsenals and armories of the government, that places might be given to Democratic voters. The Illinois Senator is expected to make a very vigorous speech. It is believed that the Secretary of War will do all he can to delay this investigation, with a view to permitting the indignation which is rising throughout the country to subside. The Secretary has been out of the city several days, and it was stated at the War Department to-day that he would not return here for some time. The resolution of Senator Hale will not be answered, of course, in the absence of Secretary Endicott, and inasmuch as an investigation will not be instituted before the resolution is answered, it lies within the power of the Secretary of War to delay the investigation until after the election. General Benet is doing everything he can to relieve the mugwump Secretary of War of the odium attaching to the circular order. General Benet has stated during the past twenty-four hours to a number of newspaper correspondents that Secretary Endicott was not responsible for the order, and that the Secretary did not direct its issuance. Either General Benet has been repeatedly misquoted, or he is persistently playing with technicalities with a view to mislead ing the public. As stated in the Journal on Saturday, General Benet plainly placed the responsibility of the order upon Secretary Endicott. He stated that Secretary Endicott sent for him and told him there had been and there was such pressure brought by Democratic politicians for positions in the ordinance department that something would to be done to appease their demands. General Benet stated that he replied to Secretary Endicott that the would fix it for him; that he drafted the order, it was approved by Secretary Endicott, and was sent out. Whether Secretary Endicott saw the circular before or after it was manifolded and mailed to commandants of the different branches of the ordinance department, and whether he directed it or not, he stated, according to General Benet, that he was in a predicament, and General Benet, according to his own words, proposed the order, and it was shown to and approved by the Secretary of War before or after it was sent out, which is immaterial. General Benet proposes to relieve the Secretary of War by saying that the Secretary did not direct the issuance of the order, but acknowledged that Endicott approved the suggestion before it was written and approved the order after it was sent. This, General Benet will not deny; he will not deny that the Secretary sent for him and told him that he was in trouble with Democratic politicians because he was unable to give them positions at his command, and that something must be done to stay the clamor for these places. Viewed from any position, the Benet order is sure to bring condemnation from all Union soldiers and sailors and their loyal friends. The subject is and has been for two days the leading theme of comment in Washington.

MORMONS AND DEMOCRATS

A Satisfactory Understanding Between These Two Relies of Barbarism. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- Greatly to the surprise of the Republican members of the Senate and House committees on appropriations, the Demo-

with amazing and determined pertinacity the proposition on the general deficiency appropriation bill, offered by Senator Paddock, to make an appropriation for an industrial institution at Salt Lake City, for the wives and daughters of polygamists who desire to escape from the crimes of their families, and lead lives of virtue and Christian morality. The Democrats in both houses have fought this proposition bitterly during the past three or four years that it has been debated, but it was not until to-day that their object in doing so was disclosed. It was stated, several weeks ago, that the Mormons had made a contribution of \$50,000 to the fund of the national Demoeratic committee, and it is now believed that the Democrats in Congress are trying to reciprocate the favor. Mrs. Angie F. Newman, who is a sister of the Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, is here working, as she has been for several years, in the interest of the establishment of a refuge for Mormon women in Utah. She said this afternoon: "If this appropriation is made for the industrial home the Mormons believe that it will have the effect of bringing many polygamists to grief. There is a defense fund raised by the Mormon Church which goes to the relief of the wives who refuse to testify in the courts against their husbands under prosecution for bigamy. If there was a place where these women could go and live after separation from their husbands, many of them would testify against their husbands and send them to the penitentiary; and this is one of the main reasons why the Mormon Church is opposed to the establishment of the industrial

MINOR MATTERS.

Monthly Statement Showing the Condition

of the National Finances. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- The reduction in the public debt during September amounted to \$12,247,026, and for the three months of the current fiscal year, \$23,709.000. The net cash in the treasury to-day is \$96,444,845 against \$107,673,320 con Sept. I. The gold fund balance in the treasury has decreased about nine million during the past month, and to-day amounts to \$197,713,115, and the silver fund balance, exclusive of \$6,324,103 trade-dollar bullion, is \$34,511,663, or about eight millions and a quarter less than on Sept. 1. National bank depositors at present hold \$57,317,385 of government money, or about a million and three quarters less than a month ago. Government receipts during September aggregated \$31,698,174, two millions than during September last year. Receipts from all sources, for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, were \$97,526,253, against \$102,328,307, for the first quarter of 1887. Ex penditures for the quarter were \$80,161,197 against \$80,325,142 for the first quarter of 1887

Bids for Public Supplies.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- To-day the supervising architect of the treasury opened bids for manufacturing and placing in position, in complete and working order, in the federal building at New Albany, of certain articles of standard and special furniture. The bidders were as follows: The Akron Construction and Cabinet Company, Akron, O., \$1,798; Robt. Mitchell Furniture Company, Cincinnati, \$2,251; Jno. Moore, Syraeuse, N. Y., \$2,531; Hersel & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., \$2,323; Conant & Co., Toledo, O., \$2,110; A. H. Rebell & Co., Chicago, \$2,274; Union Furniture Company, Battle Creek, Mich., \$2,738; Otto Dake & Co., Baltimore, \$2,375; A. H. Andrews, Chicago, \$2,164.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- Hop. C. K. McCul lough, wife, mother and sister, of Anderson, who have been here several days sight-seeing, left to-day for Hagerstown, Md., where Miss Mand will enter school. Her mother will remain here several days. Mr. McCullough will proceed to New York to-morrow and return

home the latter part of the week. After Gen. Browne leaves for his home at Vinchester, to-morrow, there will remain in Washington but one Indiana Congressman, Mr. Cheadle, and he will go home next week. There were over thirty leaves of absence granted members of the House to-day, all for an indefinite period. There are only about sixty members in Washington now, about one hundred less than a quorum, and since no business can be transacted by unanimous consent the House is little better than dissolved even now.

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the followingnamed Indianians:

Original-Isaac Jackson, Alvarado; Wm. H. Traylor, Indianapolia; John Newton, Alto; Thomas M. Mater, Bellmore; Zachariah Hartwell, Mt. Vernon: Henry D. Watts, Worthington; Allen M. Bridges, Milroy; Elijah W. Hitton, Dale; Wm. M. Sharp, Attica; Christian Rumel, Harmony; James Hullet, Nebraska; John W. Slaim, Summitville; Samuel Buncker, Camden; Wm. H. Orsborn, Versailles; Henry H. Neely, Corydon: Jacob C. Keen, Moorefield.

Special Act-David Gibbons, Joppa. Increase-Jacob P. Buroker, Sweetser: Stephen Smith, Lawrenceburg; Lucas Covert, jr., Newfern; Enoch D. Lamb, Chesterville; Albert C. Adams, Aaron; Geo. Wheaton, Nineveh; Wilson Lewis, Avoca; Thes. Brett, Hartsville; Amos Shinn, Richmond; Elias Fisher, Covington; Wm. Phipps, Tipton; Sam J. Jackson, Liberty Center; Phillip W. Brown, Franklin, Amos Cochran, Bartinca; Wm. D. Johnson, San Jacinto; Abner R. Brown, Loogootee; Joseph Connor, Tipton; John Murphy, Patoka; John W. Bray, Belleville; Sitas Taylor, Milltown; Wm. B. Asks, Greenville; Amos Adkins, Grantsburg; Robert C. Daugherty, Knightsviile; Wm. H. Defenbaugh, Lexington; Harvey A. Brown, Logansport; Isaac Bradburn, Rushville; Venese Farrett, Maples; Elijah Collins, Waynesville; Thos. J. McCreery, Crothersville; George Mains, Hanover; Richard M. Hunt, Trenton; Chas. Loghry, Greenfield Mills; Wesley Jordan, Modoc; Francis M. Bolin, Donjuan; Andrew Stevenson, Stumke's Corners: John V. Finney, Forrest; John M. Pumel, Attica; Geo. W. Wheat, Lizton; John Rush, Indianapolis; Caleb Beck, Indianapolis; William L. Craven, New Castle; Daniel Smith, Metea; Sitas Goodrich, Orland; Thos. J. Alexander, Corydon; Wiseman Armfield, Anderson; John H. Fish, Reissues-Chas. J. Cady, Shelburn; John C

I. Wood, Utica; James Watts, Delphi; Wm. P. Hudelson, Patoka, Thos. B. Gaskin, State Line; Wm. Pendergast, Pierceville; John A. Bash, Roanoke, James C. Meyers. New Marion; Wm. Roberts, Bird's-eye; Jeremiah Heath, Elkhart; Thos. Brown, Madison; George M. Brooks, Greensburg; Benj. F. Morgan, Worthington; William R. Farlow, Keystone. Widows, Etc.-Ellen E., widow Stephen L. Smith, Lawrenceburg; Sarah A., mother John saacs, Dale; Susan M. Welburn, former widow John S. Faughander, Newburg: Diana, widow Wm. H. Hardy, Vincennes; Wm. A. Wiggs, alias John Kelly, Groomsville.

Crimical Train-Wrecking. Sr. Louis, Oct. 1 .- Wabash Western passenger train No. 5, going west, was wrecked at a point one mile west of Mexico, Mo., at 12:40 this morning. The grain consisted of baggage and mail cars, one coach, two chair cars and two sleepers. All but one sleeper left the track and were so badly wrecked that it is a marvel no lives were lost. Only three persons were badly injured, and none of them fatally. They are Mrs. Kate McCarthy, thrown through a window when the car turned over, cut about the head and face; J. F. Conway, Pittsburg, back wrenched; T. G. Humphrey, Jerome, Kan., shoulder dislocated and bruised about the body. Sevoral others sustained slight injuries. The three passengers named were cared for at Mexico and the remainder transferred to another train and sent on to Kansas City. There are any number of rumors affoat as to the cause of the accident General Manager Hayes stated that a rail had been removed, and from what had already been ascertained by the company, the fiendish crime had been committed by parties having unsettled claims against the company. An investigation is now being made. There was no attempt at robbery.

Advance in the Price of Bread.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 .- Many retail bread-dealers in this city have raised the price of bread one cent per loaf, owing to the continued advance in wheat and the consequent increase in the price of flour. The probabilities are that the price will be put up another notch. A reporter interviewed one of the wholesalers as to what action the wholesale dealers would take should the price of wheat continue to go up. He said: "There has been no inscrease by wholesale dealcratic members of those committees are fighting will have to meet the rise."

REPUBLICANS ON THE STUMP

Robert S. Taylor Addresses a Large Assemblage of Fort Wayne Citizens,

Devoting the Larger Portion of His Speech to a Convincing Argument in Favor of Protection to American Industries.

Full Details of the Remarkable Meeting Held at Cadiz on Saturday Last.

Another Notable Conversion from the Ranks of Democracy-Joint Discussion at Bourbon -Meetings at Many Other Places.

JUDGE R. S. TAYLOR.

He Delivers a Speech Before the Ft. Wayne Harrison and Morton Railroad Club. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 1 .- Judge R. S. Taylor, who recently returned from his Western trip, entered at once into the canvass on reaching home, and on Saturday night began here the series of speeches he is to make from now until the close of the campaign. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Fort Wayne Harrison and Morton Railroad Club, and the Judge had a large andience, which manifested the keenest appreciation of his telling attacks against the position taken by the Democracy. Judge Taylor said at the outset that the fundamental, all-comprehending argument in support of the doctrine of American protection is the prime importance of the maintenance of the greatest practicable number and diversity of industries among the people. One of the most wonderful features of this age is the multiplication of occupations. Labor has been divided and subdivided into narrower and narrower lines, until most men pass their lives in doing some one little thing. It may be to fire a locomotive, tend a machine, set type, or try lawsuits; but whatever it is, life is for most people a narrow path, which they walk from the cradle to the grave. Referring then to the varied and vast resources of this country he said he could not recall any important article of food, clothing, medicine or ornament that the Americans cannot produce from materials furnished by a bountiful Providence except tea, coffee, quinine and india rubber. If the question between protection and free trade were probed to the bottom it would be found that a protectionist is one who values the diversity and independence of the industries of his country so highly that he is willing to make the promotion of them a paramount consideration, and submit to any minor inconveniences necessary to secure that end; while a free trader is one who values those advantages so lightly that he is willing to give them up for the sake of other advantages found in free trade, The Judge then considered the maintenance of

protection in its relation to the prosperity of the

country which was found in diversity of indus-

try offering here opportunity for the exercise of every variety of taste and aptitude. The greater the number of employments open to choice the greater the probability that every one will find something suited to his taste and capacity, and in which he will succeed. Again, diversity of industry promotes the general intelligence, and stimulates the development of individual genius. The people of a community as large as Indiana, all engaged in sheep-raising or any other one pursuit, would be honest, inno-cent and stupid. The son would be as like his father as the lamb to his sire. Ten generations of such life would show no more improvement in the men than in the sheep. On the other hand, in a community in which a hundred industries are pursued side by. side, every man sees something of his neighbor's work and learns something about it. Each bring to the general stock the fruit of his special occupation, study and experience. Improvements made in the handicraft of each become known to all. Curiosity is excited; emulation stimulated. The boy does not take up his father's trade with his name as a matter of course, but looks around to find a better one if he can. Diversity of industry also conduces to economy and profit in exchange. If a man in England makes a hat and exchanges it with a farmer in Indiana for a bushel of wheat, the cost of transportation and the profits of middlemen eat up a good share of the value of both hat and wheat. If the batter and the farmer both live in Indiana much of this loss is saved Moreover, when the producer and the consumer are near to each other many exchanges are possible which are impossible when they are widely separated. The Indiana farmer cannot ship wood, chickens, eggs, cabbage, green corn or water-melons to the hat-maker in England, but if there is a factory of hat-makers within ten miles of his farm they will buy those things, and be glad to get them. Indiana has no very large city, but she has a great many small ones. Each of these has a greater or less variety of manufacturing and mechanical interests, and is surrounded by a thriving agricultural community. The relations between these little cities and the country around them is the perfection of reciprocity. The town supplies the country with groceries, goods and manufactured commodities generally. The country supplies the town with wood, hay, milk, fruits, vegetables and a hundred things which the town people could not afford to use if they had to be imported from abroad, and which the country people could not sell if they had not customers for them at their doors. these little cities lots are cheap and the humblest workingman can own a home if he chooses. They have schools as good as the best, intelligence, taste, refinement and culture, and every social influence necessary to the development of the best type of manhood and womanhood. There is not, and never was anywhere in the world, another community having as few paupers, as many happy homes, as good care and education of children, as grand opportuni-

ties for the young, as strong incentives to exertion, and as much aggregate happiness per head as are found to-day in the State of Indiana, and other States of the Union similarly organized. This fortunate state of affairs is due to one leading cause, the multiplied diversity of industries. The diversification of industries tends to the maintenance of a high rate of wages. It is the existence of prosperous industries that create the demand, and the more their diversification is extended the greater becomes the demand. A man's real wages consists in the food, clothing and home comforts which his labor secures for him. And in these the American workingman is far ahead of all his fellows. If witnesses are wanted let the millions answer who have made the comparison for themselves, and who, having found homes in America, stay here and send for their friends instead of going back. Freetraders say that wages are better because lands furnish an outlet for surplus labor. That there is any direct relation between cheap lands and high wages is disproved by experience and by the whole history of the country. Thirty-three years ago Indiana land was dirt cheap, and much of it unoccupied. Wages generally were little more than half the present rates. But instead of falling as land rose in value, as they should, according to the free-trader's theory, they have risen with the land. This has occurred, not because of the rise in the value of land, but because of the increase in the number and prosperity of industries. There are States in the South where occupations are few, and agriculture the chief one, and there wages are low compared with those paid n Indiana. Taking the whole country together, it is found the same general law prevails. Cheap, proccupied lands have become scarce. And yet wages have gone up and up, not only as measured in money, but as measured by the real standard of comfortable living. And all this has occurred as occupations have multiplied. The Judge, continuing, gave a brief review of the balance of trade which favored this country under protection, and spoke of the mutual dependence that diversified industry creases, thus strengthening national independence. "Our gies clubs from Strawns, New Castle, Knightsindustries," said the speaker, "are the very breath of our lungs, the very blood of our

present state-happier than mankind ever touched before. If we would continue in that state we must hold on to our industries—enlarge, elevate and multiply them. They are more to us than territory, more than foreign trade, more than peace."

Reverting to the question of wages, and con-

trasting those in this country with the wages in England, he referred to the free-traders claim

that with protection in Germany wages were less than here. "Germany," he said, "has remodeled her tariff on protection principles, and already her industries have been quickened and wages slightly improved by it. That German wages will ever exceed English wages may not occur. It will depend upon whether Germany, with protection can reach a greater general prosperity than England with free trade. For, I repeat, wages rest not on protection or free trade merely, but on general industrial prosperity. Where the conditions are such that protection increases the general industrial prosperity, it raises wages; where the conditions are such that free trade increases the general industrial prosperity, there free trade raises wages."

Protection is indispensable to America, said the Judge, for free trade is not the road to diversified and prosperous industry. Free trade means free competition with all the world. For America to maintain competition with the world and keep up her present rate of wages is impos-sible. "We would have to compete," he continued "with England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, and Portugal, which countries contain, in the aggregate, 187,000,000 of people. In all those countries there is a surplus of labor, and wages average little more than half the rate paid in this country. They contain millions of skilled artisans, embracing every branch of art and manufacture. The railroad and steamship have brought all these people within ten days' travel of New York, and they are within an hour's reach by telegraph. For the purpose of business competition they are as close to us as our neighbors in Canada, or in adjoining States. One of two things would necessarily follow competition—either American man-ufacturers would be compelled to reduce the wages of their employes to substantially the same rate with that paid in Europe, or else abandon all branches of manufacture open to European competition, except those, if any there should be, in which we enjoy some advantage equal to the difference in wages. The actual result of free trade would be, doubtless, that some industries would be abandoned, and others continued at reduced wages, until the whole standard of American life would be ght down to substantially the same leve with that of our European competitors. If we could have the industries without the tariff. I should not care for the tariff. But against the watchful competition of a hundred and eightyseven millions of people across the ocean, we could no more maintain our industries and our wages without protection than a farmer could raise a crop of corn before the eyes of a thousand hungry cattle without any fence about his field. We have now about sixty-three millions of people, and will have a hundred millions in the lifetime of some of us. Between all these people, over all this territory, and in all these productions we have unrestricted free trade. The oranges of Fiorida and California, the wheat of Minnesota, the rice of Georgia, the corn of Iowa, the iron of Pennsylvania, the copper of Michigan, the boots of Massachusetts and the beef of Illinois are all interchanged as freely as though they were all produced in one county. We have more free trade among ourselves than all the

nations of Europe would have with each other if they should abolish all their tariffs. The Judge then passed to the consideration of free-trade arguments, taking up first its effect on prices, as to which he said the true measure of prices is not money, but labor. A day's work is the ultimate unit of value the world over, and the final proof of the cheapness of commodities is the quantity of them that a day's work will buy. In regard to foreign trade he maintained that the foreign manufacturer has the advantage of the American, as all the elements for his production cost less. Next there was the danger of the markets becoming glutted under free trade. America had no merchant marine with which to reach the world's markets, and to spend hundreds of millions of public money necessary to build one would drive the Democratic party into conniptions. The speaker, after referring to the other stock arguments of the free-traders, said protection was coeval with the Union. His speech was frequently applauded, and will doubtless bring forth good results.

AN IMMENSE MEETING.

Cadiz the Scene of the Greatest Political Gathering in Eastern Indiana,

special to the Indianapolis Journal. KNIGHTSTOWN, Oct. 1 .- Cadiz is a neat, prosperous village of 600 or 700 inhabitants, located seven miles northwest of New Castle, in the heart of one of he richest and best cultivated agricultural communities in the State. The nearest railway station is five miles away, but the roads which center in the village are as good as the best streets in our towns. A Republican meeting at which Gen. James A. Tanner -Corporal Tanner-of Brooklyn, N. Y., was to speak, had been advertised for ten days or two weeks. A feature of this meeting was to be the raising of a number of small poles along the various highways leading into Cadiz, and the Republican farmers along the converging lines of travel gave out that the poles, the flags, and the streamers would be ready to raise and the holes dug to receive them by the morning of the 29th, and it soon became evident that the meeting was going to take on large dimensions. The notes of preparation came up from all sides. The farmers grew ambitious about the height of the poles and the extent of their decorations. Poles that were to have been but fifty feet high grew up to 100, 150 and, in one instance, to 165 feet in height, while the central pole at the village grew into a mighty tree, towering more than two hundred feet above its patriotic surroundings. All this necessitated a change in the programme, and all day Friday troops of men were engaged raising poles along the highways, so that Saturday morning left but a few of the smaller poles to be erected along the var-Saturday came clear, but cold and dusty. But

neither cold nor dust sufficed to keep the people at home. The farmers and citizens of Cadiz had slaughtered two large oxen, and had them well cooked for the occasion. These, with twelve hundred loaves of bread, a corresponding amount of butter, wagon loads of potatoes, and handreds of baskets of provisions donated by private individuals and families, would be sufficient to hoped feed the multitude. But all this bountiful provision would have fallen short had not a large per cent. of the people brought their own dinners. No such gathering of clans was ever witnessed in Indiana, outside some railroad center, or on some great occasion that had been given State or national importance. The people came in all manner of carriages and other conveyances known to the country. Great wagons laden with the youth and beauty of eastern Indiana came in from all directions. The procession from New Castle and eastern Henry and western Wayne counties was at least two miles in length. It was led by the Knights of Pythias Band from this place, with numerous drum corps, etc. That from Middletown, Mechanicsburg and Daleville was said to be three miles in length, with large wagons, log cabins, etc., in profusion. Some of the great wagons were drawn by four and six-horse teams, while others were propelled by traction engines. From Knightstown, Spiceland, Wilkinson, Lewisville, Strawn's, Blountville, McCowan's, Luray, Mt. Summit, Millville, etc., came large delegations, equally worthy of note, with those mentioned. Such a profusion of decorations, bunting, flags, banners, devices and streamers were never seen in a country place in eastern Indiana before. While bands, drum corps and glee clubs were sc numerous that no one could give the exact number. The highways were in bloom with the emblems that tell of liberty, loyalty, protection to American labor, honest elections, sobriety, industry, education and bappy homes, while everywhere were pictures of gallant Ben Harrison, who was evidently the idol of all hearts. With the lofty poles bearing the starry banner of the Republic high over all, the scene was one never to be forgotten. The wonder of it all was that it was at a country place, far away from the great hives of humanity. It was the in try, the intelligence, the moral s of the country coming together and ing in all respects the great gatherings of

ar forces in our central cities. When the processions had arrived in Mr. W. town, Wilkinson, Blountsville and College Corner, entertained the yast andience until the arrival of Corporal Tanner, when the meating was life. They are our arms, limbs, organs, facul-ties. A nation with but one industry is a one-armed man; a nation with a thousand industries dev, of Knightstown, to the chairmanis a thousand-armed man. To give up an industry is to cut off an arm. By our multiplied Father Cecil led in an eloquent prayer, and the chairman, in well-chosen words, introduced Cer-